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### CONCLUSIONS

1. The present regime in Albania is firmly pro-Stalinist, and its control of the armed forces and security forces appears adequate to maintain the regime in power.
2. Dissatisfaction with the Hoxha regime is widespread and has manifested itself in some overt resistance. The effectiveness of such resistance has been limited, largely because of the lack of coordination both among resistance groups within Albania and among the exile organizations in Italy, Yugoslavia and Greece.
3. Despite the apparent stability of the Hoxha regime, Albania constitutes a problem of current importance in the Eastern Mediterranean. Its strategic location ~~inasmuch~~ is such that the national interests of Italy, Yugoslavia and Greece are involved in the ultimate settlement of the Albanian problem. Under present circumstances, rivalry, distrust and suspicion among the three countries militate against the development of coordinated defense planning in southeastern Europe.
4. There is little possibility that the rivalry between Albania's neighbors can be ended without the intervention of the Western powers. So long as this rivalry persists, not only will the possibility of effective military cooperation between Italy, Yugoslavia and Greece be limited, but also the possibility of successful resistance within Albania will remain slight.
5. Assurances by the Western powers that Albania would be established as an independent and sovereign state after the fall of the present regime might reduce the rivalry between Italy and Yugoslavia. Such a solution would not satisfy Greek interests, but Greece might be induced to agree in return for ~~mutual~~ compensation elsewhere.

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